

Constipation

It not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of purgatives.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I found it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bewman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommending them to all in need of a safe but efficient cathartic."—John M. Rogers, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctor could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Longbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully endorse them for the purpose for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

BRICKENRIDGE NEWS

DILGER AND SMART!

TWO LOUISVILLE MURDERERS SWING OFF TOGETHER AT AN EARLY HOUR LAST WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Dilger's Noose Slips and He is Hanged Over Again.

THE DOOMED MAN ABLE TO SPEAK AFTER THE FIRST DROP.

Both Murderers Exhibit Considerable Nerve on the Scaffold.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Charles Dilger and Harry Smart were hanged in the yard of the county jail a few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning. Not only was it a double hanging but each of the victims had committed a double murder, and to make the coincidence more complete Dilger was practically hanged twice. The first rope failed to do its duty and he had to be sprung through the trap again.

Despite the law limiting the spectators to fifty, fully fifteen hundred witnessed the hanging and a mob filled the streets. Smart went to his death arrayed like a brigadier, and to all outward indications brags to meet such a fate, while Dilger was sullen, red-eyed and wretched.

Smart died quickly and easily, his neck being broken. When Dilger's body dropped, the end of the rope which formed the knot was seen to unravel and the noose refused to tighten. The knot so far acted as to only hold in place by one coil, and the rope was caught directly under the point of the chin. Dilger did not move, and it was at first thought that his neck was broken, but a moment later it was seen that

THE JOB WAS A BUSTLING ONE.

An expression of horror escaped the crowd when it was realized that it would have to be done over again. Deputy Jailor Alf Davis, assisted by the others, drew the dangling body up through the aperture and dragged it back upon the platform. Dilger was dazed by the fall, and uttered a few incoherent words as he was pulled up for another drop. When placed upon his feet he regained consciousness, and asked:

"For God's sake, what has happened?"

"The noose came undone," replied Alf Davis.

"My God, who would have thought yesterday that I would have to suffer this way? This shows it was all wrong."

Calling then to Turnkey Hender, he said:

"For God's sake, Fred see that they fix it right this time."

This required in all five minutes, and at 6:05 o'clock the drop fell the second time. The new rope also seemed reluctant to do its duty, and the knot slipped clear around to the back of his neck. The noose tightened, however, and the work was done. Four minutes after the fall his pulse beat 120 to the minute, and in six minutes the beating was eighty and very feeble. In thirteen minutes there was no pulse perceptible at the wrist and the heart beat was very feeble, and gradually died away. At 6:32 o'clock, twenty-four minutes after the drop fell, he was pronounced dead, and a few seconds later he was cut down.

Mr. J. R. Grinstead, Seneca, Ky., says: My children have sometimes had boils and other signs of blood impurities, with loss of appetite, etc., at which times I have found Swift's Specific a most successful remedy, in no instance failing to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

"Swift's Specific is a great blessing to humanity," says Mr. P. E. Gordon, of 725 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn., "for it cured me of rheumatism of a very bad type, with which I had been troubled for three or four years. S. S. S. cured me after I had exhausted everything else."

Mr. Russell Myrick, of the firm of Myrick & Henderson, Fort Smith, Ark., says he wishes to add his testimony to the thousands which have already been given as to Swift's Specific. He says he derived the most signal benefit from its use to cure painful boils and sores resulting from impure blood.

When taken for a few days, potash mixtures impair the digestion take away the appetite, and dry up the gastric juices which should assist in digesting and assimilating the food. Swift's Specific has just the opposite effect; it improves digestion, brings appetite, and builds up the general health.

Mr. J. A. Dean Retires From the Collector's Office—Mr. J. H. Wood the Only Democrat Left.

Mr. J. A. Dean, who has been ex-collector Wood's chief deputy and who has been temporarily retained in that capacity by Collector Poland until the new force gets to working smoothly, retires to-day from the public service, after four years of faithful and efficient work. Mr. W. S. Poland, the new chief deputy takes charge of the office in his stead.

Mr. Dean will at once open an office and resume the practice of law at this bar. He goes out of office with an enviable record, having made, in the opinion of those who have had dealings with the office, the best chief deputy the district has ever had. He has kept the business of the office up to the notch all the time. One feature which shows his watchfulness and promptness is that not a distiller has had a delinquency assessment to pay during his term.

Mr. Dean's Wood still holds temporarily the position of Mr. G. W. Crutcher, who expected to assume it about August 1st. Mr. D. C. Withington has retired as general storekeeper and ganger, the commission of his Republican successor Mr. J. T. McIntyre having been received last week—Oswego Inquirer.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after finds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at G. W. Short's, Cloverport, Ky., and J. A. Witt, Hardinsburg, Ky.

The food consumed on one of the large steamships from New York to Liverpool was as follows: Nine thousand five hundred pounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 900 pounds of lamb, 256 pounds of veal, 150 pounds of pork, 140 pounds of pickled legs of pork, 600 pounds of corned tongues, 700 pounds of corned beef, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 20 pounds of calves' feet, 18 pounds of calves' heads, 450 fowls, 240 spring chickens, 120 ducks, 50 turkeys, 50 geese, 600 quails, 300 tins of sardines, 300 plovers, 175 pounds of sausage, 1,200 pounds of ham, 500 pounds of bacon, 10,000 eggs, 2,000 quarts of milk, 700 pounds of butter, 410 pounds of coffee, 87 pounds of tea, 900 pounds of sugar, 100 pounds of rice, 200 pounds of barley, 100 jars of jam and jelly, 50 bottles of pickles, 50 bottles of sauces, 20 barrels of apples, 14 boxes of lemons, 18 boxes of oranges, 6 boxes of potatoes, 24 barrels of flour.—N. Y. Sun.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Brainbridge, Munday F. G., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c, and \$1, at G. W. Short's, Cloverport, Ky., and J. A. Witt's, Hardinsburg, Ky.

So far the summer has not been especially remarkable for its high temperatures, but from Europe we get a different story. Even the inhabitants of Russia and all northern Europe have been suffering from intense heat. The records of the Central Observatory at St. Petersburg show that since 1774 there has not been such a high temperature at a corresponding time of the year.—N. Y. Sun.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, carries mortgages on his property to the amount of \$1,477,500. At 6 o'clock it would look as though Mr. Wanamaker were peering along under a very heavy burden. It is estimated, however, that the sales at his Philadelphia store reach \$20,000,000 annually, and that he makes a net profit of \$2,000,000 a year from them.

Tennessee Tidings.

Joseph A. Hamilton, Druggist, Humboldt, Tenn., writes: "Your C. C. C. Corn-chill cure is as good as I want. I have used it in my family with good results. It is palatable for children, a reliable antidote and a splendid preventative. Sold by G. W. Short."

The Internal Revenue collections for the year ending June 30 amounted to \$130,892,432, more than \$120,000,000 of which were taxes levied on spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Kentucky Sanitary-School Union, will be held at Paducah, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 20, 21 and 22.

A Logical Conclusion.

She—What does a Chinaman call his sweetheart, I wonder?
He—"Dey," I suppose. You know they speak pigeon English.—N. Y. Sun.

The picnic season is at hand. Remember the News office when you want bills printed.

Subscribe for the BRICKENRIDGE NEWS.

SLOTS AND SLIDES.

Chewing Gum and Hyman Book Machines. Automatic Novelties.

"God darn it, now!" was the exclamation of a worthy rural as he stood gaping at an automatic chewing gum machine with the familiar slot. "Them things, mister," he said to a bystander, "are mighty certain in their workings. It ain't a bad kind o' game for them as gets the nickels, but how about the fellow as chucks in his last cent and don't get his gum?"

"Slot" machines are making their appearance everywhere and in the most curious places. Hotels, stores, news stands, ferries, restaurants, are supplied with all sorts of devices on the "slot" principle, and selling a variety of description of merchandise.

Most of these machines are kept in good order, being regularly inspected by the proprietors who place them. But they frequently "don't work," as in the case of the New Hampshire friend. It's often a game of "peripeteia." If it works you get your purpose, if it doesn't you don't. Still, there are thousands who drop in their nickels and make no complaint, even if the slot is slobbery. It is said that there's a knack in it, and that the thing can be worked to a charm if you know how.

The candy slot is in high favor. Scores of girls drop in their coins and giggle at the resplendent packages roll out. The next in favor is the chewing gum slot, and largely patronized by girls. Then there is the fountain pen slot, worked with a penny, which gives out a wee jet of cologne. This unique contrivance doesn't always work, but it sometimes gives a scent for a cent.

Weighting slot machines, with their clock faces, are said to be irregular in their action, and a customer might be puzzled to know just what his weight was by these wonderful machines.

A candy motto shop was working admirably the other day as two young people stood spooning in front of it, dropping their nickels and laughing over the prophecies and sentiments in which the chunks of candy were wrapped. They must have spent at least \$1 on the game before they extracted enough sweetness, and as they walked off, sucking their fingers and repeating the soft nonsense to each other, an observer might be inclined to say: "God bless that slot."

The latest automatic novelty, which has become quite a craze in England, is the box placed convenient in churches and chapels for the purpose of providing folks with hymn books. The box is fitted with a pen, and a slide, like the one in this box cut, which falls the use of a hymn book.

It is quite a delicate arrangement, and works easily. When the penny is placed in the box it sets on a spring which throws open the slide lid, disclosing the hymn book. The penny drops down a secret slit in the lid and is hidden from view and secured from removal. It seems almost like a reflection on the worshippers, for the automatic beauty of the workmanship is that the door or lid cannot be shut until the venter himself takes the coin out, when the hymn book is replaced and the door is fastened. There is also an indicator inside the box which shows how many coins have been put in, so that even the venter has to be honest.

What the future of the "slot" and "slide" may be, who can tell? Perhaps when pneumatic tubes become as popular as telephones, and are attached to our houses and stores, shopping will be done by developments of the slot and slide.

"Drop a dollar in the slot and receive your groceries for the day" may some day be as common as ice cards. An English church has already ordered 500 automatic slide hymn book boxes for its fifty churches.

Girls Kept in Cages.

United States Consul Griffin, stationed at Sydney, N. S. W., tells a remarkable custom of the inhabitants of New Britain as follows: "The inhabitants, it is said by Wallace, have a peculiar custom of confining their girls in cages until they are old enough to be married. This custom is said to be peculiar to the people of New Britain. The cages are made of the bark of the tree, and the girls are put into them when 2 or 3 years of age. The Rev. George Brown established a Wesleyan mission in New Britain in 1870, and I learn from him that these cages are built inside of the houses and that the girls are never allowed to leave the house until they are married. The houses are closely fenced in with a sort of wicker work made of reeds. Ventilation under the circumstances is rendered difficult. The girls are said to grow up strong and healthy in spite of these disadvantages."—Chicago Tribune.

Paying His Road Tax.

About twenty years ago a Buckfield man, noted for his shrewdness, was attacked by the smallpox. Conceiving the idea, as he was convalescing, that it would be a good time to dispose of his road tax, he took his tax in one hand and, shaking his head, started for the house of operations. Like the prodigal, he was seen "afar off." The men began to throw up their heads and sniff trouble. The surveyor sang out, "I saw you, they are afraid of you." "Can't help it," says Jason, "I have got to work out my tax." "Hey, Jason, if you'll go back I'll cross out your tax." "All right," says Jason. And, if we can take the word of The Oxford Democrat for it, the tax was "crossed out." There's nothing like taking advantage of one's opportunities!—Lexington Journal.

The Truth About It.

There are two sets of articles constantly about—going to show the enormous compensations of authority, and the other to demonstrate that the pen does not save its wielders from starvation. The truth lies between the two, and the facts are that a truly versatile writer, or a strong writer in one line, gets well paid; but that the majority who strive to write for the press fall of necessity simply because it is out of their true line of work. They are unfitted by education and training, and are not in the least a true writer. The Century receives \$30,000 a year; Amelia Rivers makes about \$10,000; Howells receives from the Harpers \$10,000; Mrs. Murfree is said to earn \$5,000, and others reap from \$1,500 to \$15,000 or more yearly; but the list is not a long one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pratt's Ink from Cotton Waste.

Until lately cotton waste has been cleaned from the oil and reused, the grease being considered as useless and thrown away. It has, however, been found that the oil thus discarded can be made, after a very simple treatment, to yield first class printing ink, and it has been ascertained that one ton of this spent waste yields 1,400 pounds of oil, from which ink of an improved quality and a reduced price is manufactured. The refuse is a valuable product, and the waste is a valuable product, and the waste is a valuable product.

Mexican Delicacy.

Of having written to Benor about the documents, and I am awaiting his reply. He has not answered, although there has been plenty of time. I hear he is in jail, and that, of course, handicaps him to some extent.—Youth's Companion.

A Robin Vanquishes a Cat.

This morning a young robin, in trying to fly from its nest in one of the tall trees in front of the court house, fell on the grass plat. A large cat sprang into the yard, and taking the bird into its mouth started with it toward the barn. The bird gave a cry, and a small parent robin flew from the tree and attacked the cat with such firmness that puss dropped the bird. The cat then backed up against the fence and showed fight. The old bird, not one bit daunted, with bill wide open, feathers ruffled and screaming with rage, struck the feline twice. The fur flew. The cat was so frightened that it ran away as fast as it could and crawled under the corner of a building.—Kingston Freeman.

Building Associations.

There are at present doing business within a radius of ten miles of New York City, and about seventy of these co-operative concerns, most of them having been organized within the past three years. It is estimated that about 80,000 people are interested, either as investors or loan holders.

In England the co-operative savings and building movement has made wonderful progress. The registrar's report ordered by the house of commons, which is published in The Building Societies Gazette, of London, contains a careful analysis of the work done by the building associations in the British Isles during the year 1887. Considerable progress is shown to have been made in the operations during the year, and the number of societies has been increased from 2,207 to 2,319, having 603,421 members as against 581,081 in 1886. The income was \$31,141,077, or nearly a half million more than in the preceding year. To show the local progress that these societies have made in the United Kingdom the comparisons are made between the returns of 1878 and 1887, covering a period of nine years.

The figures are:

	1878.	1887.
Number of societies.....	73	438
Total members.....	234,447	603,421
Due to shareholders.....	1,020,195	2,785,615
Due to deposits.....	8,857,397	14,000,998
Mortgage assets.....	34,568,082	50,000,084
Cash, etc.....	1,138,988	8,490,997

The increased receipts are shown in England, Wales and Scotland, while the Irish societies show a falling off of £19,402 only, as against £47,834 in the year preceding.

Mr. Michael J. Brown, in The Philadelphia Ledger, says: "It is evidently expected that the building associations of the United States, including the building society land companies, whose houses and lots are being put for sale on the installment plan, will number over 4,000, with assets averaging not less than \$80,000, or a grand total of \$320,000,000, exceeding that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales at least \$50,000,000. During the last twenty-four years it is quite possible that the building associations of the United States have turned over to mortgage loans, for the purchase and maintenance of real estate, more than \$1,000,000,000."

Slashing Birds in France.

The wholesale slaughter of birds in the name of fashion is a most remarkable effect in France. Hitherto that country has been a favorite summer home of the swallows, which each year came over from Africa, where they had nested the winter, in countless hordes. Their plumage being in great demand for milliners' uses, a few years ago a plan was devised for killing them by thousands without injuring their skins or feathers. Huge systems of electric wires, heavily insulated, were stretched along the southern coast, particularly along the mouth of the Rhone, where the birds arrived in greatest numbers. Wearing by their long flight across the Mediterranean, the swallows eagerly alighted on the wires to rest, and were instantly struck dead. At last, however, they have learned wisdom, and are not only avoiding the deadly wires, but are shunning the shores of France and directing their flight to more hospitable lands. Meantime there is a great increase in the number of gnats and other insects on which they were accustomed to feed.—New York Home Journal.

A Victim of Etiquette.

The ridiculous rigidity of Spanish court etiquette was answerable for the death of Philip III. He was busily engaged with his dispatches and state papers, and, being alone, caught a great number of burning coals from the grate into the room and set down so close to his majesty that soon his royal face was bathed in perspiration. It was not in his nature, however, to find fault or complain, and he sat so long enduring the excessive heat, until the Marquis of Pobar, one of the gentlemen of his chamber, perceiving how seriously he was inconvenienced, told the Duke of Alba, another of the royal body guard, to remove the braziers. So said the duke, that was the duty of the king's chief steward, the Duke of Uceda, who was accordingly sent for. Unfortunately he was not at hand, and before he made his appearance the king had died. The next day fever overtook him, which, acting on a naturally feeble constitution, turned to erysipelas, and then the victim of etiquette died.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Women of Great Britain.

There are 8,000,000 more women in Great Britain than men. Thirty-seven per cent. of all the women of marriageable age in England are unmarried. Fully one-half of the women of the educated middle class—emblematic of the modern woman—are unmarried. The women of the day abroad, British features are changing. Ways and means of conducting English life are every day taking on English features, and the longer endures the changes upon them, the more the assimilation of such habits of maiden sisters. Women unused to lifting a finger for themselves are being thrown in over increasing numbers on their own resources, and are learning to do for themselves. They are learning to do for themselves. They are learning to do for themselves. They are learning to do for themselves.

THE LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS AIR LINE.

(L. E. & S. L. R. R.)

SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE TO

St. Louis, Evansville

AND ALL PORTS

West and South-West.

Time-Card in Effect Dec. 16, 1888.

Lv. Louisville 8:45 a.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:10 p.m.

Arr. St. Louis 7:45 a.m. 1:12 p.m.

Evansville 2:25 a.m. 9:50 p.m.

For further information, call on or address,

JOS. S. ODORNE,

Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

B. L. BRYANT,

Trav. Pass'g' Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

Cautions About Shopping in France.

I would advise my countrywomen abroad to take good heed as to what they are about before giving orders to Parisian tradespeople. Never go shopping, don ladies, except to the Bon Marché or the Magasin du Louvre, where goods are spread out to be looked at, and may be examined and priced accordingly. Never order anything to be made unless you have definitely decided on the price and style of the article, and are fully certain that you want it. Never send goods back or try to change them after they are once purchased. That course of proceeding is contrary to European retail custom; the tradespeople are not used to it and are apt to resent it. And though this latest case on record, that of Nice and Montone, presents the character of a most unjustifiable outrage on a party of American ladies, it must be confessed that in at least half the instances I have personally known the buyers were at fault and not the tradespeople.

Also, American women when they come to Europe, are apt to go shopping on a most haphazard plan, especially in the way of ordering dresses. They will not stop to get information about the dressmakers they desire to patronize from any person experienced in such matters, but they will order from women who carry pattern goods about to the hotels always at a high rate of commission, or they will drop in at the first shop they come across that has pretty dresses and wrap in the window, and will recklessly leave their orders without making a single inquiry as to the character of the establishment they have made up their minds to patronize. In nine cases out of ten these tempting pattern dresses have been bought of some one of the great dressmakers of Paris, and not a stitch was ever set in them in the house wherein they are shown. So the foreign customer is apt to be a good deal disappointed in the style and make of the garments when they are sent home.—Paris Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

Cocoanuts Saved the Steamship.

The steamship Nanticoke, Capt. A. Harding, from Buenos Aires, arrived the other day. She presented the appearance of having passed through a hurricane, and only the pilot house and a small portion of her cabin was left standing.

The steamship left Baltimore on March 13 for Caracas with a load of emigrants. After discharging there she loaded three weeks ago, at Buenos Aires, a cargo of bananas and cocoanuts and a few plantains. They left Buenos Aires with fifty-seven tons of English coal, supposed to be sufficient for ten or twelve days' run. With American coal it required but five or six and a half tons of coal, whereas with this English coal they consumed from nine to nine and a half tons.

The captain, discovering his coal would not hold out to reach Mexico, started for the Dry Tortugas. They were then 135 miles west of that point when the coal gave out. Bulkheads, life preservers, mattresses, old rope, oils, varnishes, five bales of oakum, the turn of the cabin and hatches were each in turn used in making steam. Finally, by using 3,000 cocoanuts, they were enabled to reach Dry Tortugas—Mobile (Ala.) Cor. Times-Democrat.

Slaughtering Birds in France.

The wholesale slaughter of birds in the name of fashion is a most remarkable effect in France. Hitherto that country has been a favorite summer home of the swallows, which each year came over from Africa, where they had nested the winter, in countless hordes. Their plumage being in great demand for milliners' uses, a few years ago a plan was devised for killing them by thousands without injuring their skins or feathers. Huge systems of electric wires, heavily insulated, were stretched along the southern coast, particularly along the mouth of the Rhone, where the birds arrived in greatest numbers. Wearing by their long flight across the Mediterranean, the swallows eagerly alighted on the wires to rest, and were instantly struck dead. At last, however, they have learned wisdom, and are not only avoiding the deadly wires, but are shunning the shores of France and directing their flight to more hospitable lands. Meantime there is a great increase in the number of gnats and other insects on which they were accustomed to feed.—New York Home Journal.

A Victim of Etiquette.

The ridiculous rigidity of Spanish court etiquette was answerable for the death of Philip III. He was busily engaged with his dispatches and state papers, and, being alone, caught a great number of burning coals from the grate into the room and set down so close to his majesty that soon his royal face was bathed in perspiration. It was not in his nature, however, to find fault or complain, and he sat so long enduring the excessive heat, until the Marquis of Pobar, one of the gentlemen of his chamber, perceiving how seriously he was inconvenienced, told the Duke of Alba, another of the royal body guard, to remove the braziers. So said the duke, that was the duty of the king's chief steward, the Duke of Uceda, who was accordingly sent for. Unfortunately he was not at hand, and before he made his appearance the king had died. The next day fever overtook him, which, acting on a naturally feeble constitution, turned to erysipelas, and then the victim of etiquette died.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Women of Great Britain.

There are 8,000,000 more women in Great Britain than men. Thirty-seven per cent. of all the women of marriageable age in England are unmarried. Fully one-half of the women of the educated middle class—emblematic of the modern woman—are unmarried. The women of the day abroad, British features are changing. Ways and means of conducting English life are every day taking on English features, and the longer endures the changes upon them, the more the assimilation of such habits of maiden sisters. Women unused to lifting a finger for themselves are being thrown in over increasing numbers on their own resources, and are learning to do for themselves. They are learning to do for themselves. They are learning to do for themselves.

THE LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS AIR LINE.

(L. E. & S. L. R. R.)

SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE TO

St. Louis, Evansville

AND ALL PORTS

West and South-West.

Time-Card in Effect Dec. 16, 1888.

Lv. Louisville 8:45 a.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:10 p.m.

Arr. St. Louis 7:45 a.m. 1:12 p.m.

Evansville 2:25 a.m. 9:50 p.m.

For further information, call on or address,

JOS. S. ODORNE,

Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

B. L. BRYANT,

Trav. Pass'g' Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

What is

Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrup. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation; Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

"I recommend Castoria for children's ailments, as superior to any prescription known to me."—H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 No. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 57 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

QUERBACKER, GILMORE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

319 & 321 W. Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING ORDERS.

FULTON AVE. BREWERY,